

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 17, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster. Judge of the Superior Court—JOSIAH R. ADAMS, of Philadelphia.

County. Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, of Scranton; JOHN PENMAN, of Olyphant. Auditors—WILLIAM E. JOHNS and ASA E. KIRPER, both of Scranton.

Yacht race day was also characterized by a breeze sufficiently "spanking" to blow some of the infernal soft coal smoke from the face of Scranton, for which all suffering citizens are no doubt thankful.

The Gem of the Ocean.

THE VICTORY of the American cup defender Columbia is none the less welcome for being unexpected. In a fair spin before a good breeze she outpointed and outstripped the British challenger unmistakably and won a clean victory concerning the dimensions and significance of which there is no possible doubt.

We are sorry for Sir Thomas. He is a game man, who for his liberality, enterprise and patience, does not get the most encouraging kind of a return. But what he misses in triumph he gains in general good will.

Meanwhile, three cheers for Columbia, the gem of the ocean!

Mr. Flinn will now have opportunity to demonstrate how an aggressive fighter looks on the defensive.

Admiral Schley.

IF THE request in another column that we give some further evidence in support of our unwillingness to join in adulation of Admiral Schley is meant to imply that the evidence already on file is insufficient to justify our opinion of him, then we give up. If it means that our correspondent has not seen the evidence or has not given careful heed to it, then we can do no more than to advise him, as we advised Colonel Hitchcock, to send to the navy department for copies of all the documents bearing on the case, to study them carefully and to form his own opinion from them.

Those records show that Schley, from the moment of his assignment to the command of the Flying squadron, down to and including the naval battle of Santiago, was an uncertain and disquieting element to the navy department; that he not only disobeyed his orders but so acted, in the conduct of the blockade, as to indicate irresolution, want of steady policy and, we assume, fear. These facts are all clearly presented in the official records of the government over the signatures of the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, and of the secretary of the navy, Hon. John D. Long. Other facts also official tend to corroborate them. The way in which Rear Admiral Schley trapped Lieutenant Commander Hodgson into signing a lying letter is known to all who have followed his case closely, and it indicates, but very plainly, that Schley is not honest. For our correspondent's sake we will review the circumstances of that episode briefly.

In the presence of a reporter for the New York Sun Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, executive officer of the Brooklyn, had said that when at Santiago the Brooklyn, under Schley's orders, executed its famous "loop," he (Hodgson) had warned Schley there was danger of running down the Texas, to which Schley had replied: "Damn the Texas. Let the Texas take care of herself." On Hodgson's authority the Sun printed the colloquy. Schley then wrote to Hodgson asking him to deny it. Hodgson replied, affirming its substantial but not its verbatim accuracy. Schley then wrote an insinuating letter holding over Hodgson's head an adroit threat and asking him to deny in brief the quotation of language printed in the Sun and this denial Schley caused to be published, putting both Hodgson and the Sun in a false light and deliberately suppressing the essential part of Hodgson's correspondence, wherein Hodgson had affirmed that the substance of the Sun's colloquy was true. All this is a matter of official record and can be examined at first hand by any who may be skeptical of our version of it. The incident reveals Schley as a man of subtlety and trickery and, in our judgment, dishonest.

Yet other facts bear out this character for Schley. To a man, the captains at Santiago give to Sampson the credit for devising the plans of blockade and of action in attack which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. It is on record that when Sampson arrived at Santiago and took personal command, the blockade had been conducted by Schley at a distance from the mouth of the harbor so far as to be in effect no blockade at all; and that Sampson immediately ordered the ships to close in and that from that date, June 1 to July 3, more than a month, by day and by night, the ships of war watched the narrow entrance as the cat watches the mouse and never gave to the imprisoned enemy a minute's change for a successful escape. Yet because Sampson in person was absent on other duty on that famous morning of July 3, and Schley was present (and incidentally came near rescuing the Texas in his haste to

put more distance between his ship and the Spanish guns) a conspiracy to rob Sampson and all of Sampson's captains of their well-earned promotions was successfully executed in the last senate without opposition from Schley and by senators notoriously under influences which Schley, had he been a man of fairness and moral courage, could have vetoed. Captain Clark, Captain Evans, Captain Phillips, Captain Taylor (each one of whom did just as much as Schley did toward winning the fight and did it a good deal better) all, together with the gallant Wainwright, Holson and the rest—very officer recommended for promotion in the North Atlantic fleet with but one exception went unrewarded because Schley's friends, without contrary orders from Schley, fought the nomination of Sampson, the commander-in-chief, and, to down that, blocked the whole list.

We cannot enthuse over a man like that, simply because he happens, on shore, to be a half fellow well met; effusive, gay and an artist in posing for popular applause. Those who like humbuggery in uniform may toss up their caps for him and build gift homes for him to their heart's content and no law can stop them. But we are not built that way. As to the action of the president in recommending Schley for promotion in the face of his record, we cannot reconcile it with the facts and do not undertake to explain or defend it.

Another attempt at wholesale massacre at Manila has been prevented through the loyalty of some of the Filipino police, who informed the army officials of the contemplated uprising. This is but new evidence that the entire population is not, as our anti friends would insist, controlled by the cut-throat element.

The President.

WE COMMENT on the following extract from its report of the president's speech yesterday at Independence, Iowa: "The treaty of peace gave to the United States the sovereignty and territory of the Philippine Islands, and that territory, my fellow-citizens, the president has no power to alienate if he felt disposed to do so, which he does not. (Great applause.) The sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines cannot be given away by the president. The sovereignty belongs to the people, and as long as it is our territory and so long as our sovereignty is there by the right of duly ratified treaty, the president of the United States has but one duty to perform and that is to maintain and establish the authority of the United States in those islands."

The Times abuses the president like a pick-pocket for what? Simply for doing his sworn duty as the chief executive officer of the nation. The president did not ratify the treaty which made the Philippines American territory. A more than two-thirds vote of the senate of the United States did that. Democratic senators joining with Republicans to endorse the peace commission's work. Once ratified, the treaty became law, the president became in sworn duty bound to enforce that law; to protect the uplifted flag from rebellious assault and to use the whole strength of the army and navy if necessary to establish in the territory under his administration as speedily as possible the sway of law, order and respect for vested rights.

Under this compulsion he is doing his best and while so doing is entitled to the sympathetic support of every loyal citizen. If he were to follow the logic of the Times' talk and give over the new territory to insurgent torch, loot and chaos, necessitating foreign intervention and invasion in the protection of European interests, he would not only violate his oath of office, but the American name before all the world and deserve immediate impeachment but he would live in history as the greatest failure in the list of American misfits.

If the Boers can have the satisfaction of laying hands upon Cecil Rhodes they will doubtless be willing to suffer subsequent defeat with equanimity.

The Same Everywhere.

SENATOR CLARK, of Wyoming, spent his summer vacation looking over the Hawaiian Islands, and we quote some of the observations and opinions expressed by him since his return: "There is a substantial basis for the prosperity of the islands. The land is immensely fertile and will grow everything that we produce in the United States. Some of the cornfields I saw on the islands were as fine as any that Kansas or Nebraska could show. The sugar planters are on the food tide of fortune, for profits on cane are heavy and everybody in the business is getting rich. Coffee planting has not been so profitable, but I think that eventually it will be made to pay. The material development of Hawaii has been greatly assisted and accelerated by annexation. Coming under our flag has been of enormous benefit. It has given confidence to the people, and the guarantee of a stable government brightens their whole future. Even the most ardent royalists are forced to admit that American supremacy in the islands is the best thing that could have happened. Honolulu itself is getting rapid strides in the march of progress. Its harbor is crowded with shipping, and its business men report unprecedented activity in trade."

It will be perceived that the senator's observations agree thoroughly with the facts as set forth in contemporary correspondence from Honolulu, some of which we have heretofore reprinted. The islands are fertile, their people are prosperous and contented, capital is confident and venturesome and among the converts to expansion are some of the once bitterest opponents of Hawaiian annexation. It is the old story over again—old, but ever new. The flag's permanent advance brings everywhere the same happy results. Lord Roseberry, the opposition leader in England, sets an example which

American Democrats might well follow. His party opposed war with the Boers, but when the die for war was cast, Lord Roseberry accepted it loyally and advised the withholding of party controversies until a more convenient season. He is no Copperhead.

There is evidently trouble ahead for the American newshy who attempts to announce street additions containing latest war intelligence from Pietermaritzburg and Schwalzenreick.

The man with a fortune of \$100,000, who committed suicide in Indiana the other day, "because life was a failure," must have been a member of the calamity wing of the 16 to 1 faith.

When wireless telegraphic messages are in general use there will probably be a demand for some instrument to keep them off.

Bourke Cockran evidently wishes to make Boer and anti-Boer planks necessary in the next convention platform.

War news from the diamond fields this far seems to be of the uncensored and wireless variety altogether.

For an anti-imperialist city, Boston gave Expansionist Dewey quite an ovation.

Columbia seems also to be the gem of the yacht race.

The base ball season ended in a dead calm.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

A Request.

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: Like many other readers of The Tribune I am an enthusiastic admirer of Admiral Schley and as yet I have seen no reason, or heard no arguments advanced to change my opinion of his heroism and gallant conduct displayed at Santiago, and I am more than pleased at the manner in which you have in this country show your appreciation of him whenever opportunity offers. Like Colonel Hitchcock, I am quite disappointed at the editorial expression on the New York Sun and other papers. Will you kindly give your readers some further evidence such as you refer to in your editorial, and which would obligate those who favor justice and fair play? Yours truly, —Fred C. Hand.

Scranton, Oct. 16.

Colonel Hitchcock Again.

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: Referring to my article on Admiral Schley of the 14th Inst. you advised me to read the documents * * * and then let you hear from me again. In reply I beg to say that I have read the documents in question and all that have been published to the public, and I am convinced that I would gladly avoid the charge Admiral Schley by implication rather than by direction, with disobedience of orders, and in this respect over the signature of no less a man than the Secretary of the Navy Long. Now let us look at the facts. These "documents" are sent to the public in the form of an answer to a resolution of inquiry of the latter asking why Sampson had been advanced in promotion over Schley. This was some months after the battle in question transpired. It follows that the navy department were in possession of all these facts at the time Schley's name was sent into the senate for confirmation as a rear admiral. We have then a most anomalous situation, viz. Secretary Long, representing in his position of cabinet officer at the head of the navy, president of the United States, deliberately talking up a man whom, if his subsequent statements are true, he believes to be guilty of flagrant and deliberate disobedience of orders, and recommending him for court-martial and dismissal from the navy? No—but for actual promotion! Shades of all discipline! Could such a thing ever have been done? Could such a thing have occurred in any other navy in the world? Certainly not, nor in the American navy if the offense actually existed.

What, then, is the inevitable conclusion? The answer is politics and bureaucracy unduly and very low down at work. The latter is not a new disease in either branch of the service. A lot of fossil bureaucrats set themselves up to run the show, and in the case of the navy, and actually did run things until Grant took the reins and threw the crew overboard. Paragons of wisdom and the same thing for the navy, and both had abundant success thereafter.

The same thing has been the curse of the late Spanish war. The secret that Dewey's success is largely to be credited to the great distance he was away from the navy department. The pulling and hauling of these bureaucrats to secure promotions for friends and favorites is a well known and most disgraceful feature of both branches of the service. A very high officer of the regular army, who was in the hottest of the fight at San Juan, and badly wounded, told me that of the eight brigadier generals appointed to the command of the Spanish war, all but one were captured by junior officers occupying bureau positions at Washington through the well known manipulation of politics and social relations. Many of these officers had served scarcely a day in the real work of the army, whilst he had a hundred senior officers and men, plainly about their lives on the frontier fighting Indians and taking the rough of army life. If Secretary Long believed these insinuations to be true, he would have been the head of the navy whose pride is its discipline, what was his duty in the premises? Clearly one thing only was in order, viz., to resign his office and accept a pension. Falling to do this, but actually promoting him, does he not put himself in a most remarkable position, afterwards in a document such as that sent to the senate? The explanation is, the bureaucrats of the navy have resolved to push Sampson up, and Schley down, and Secretary Long was used to do the work.

The editor of The Tribune has the honor of his first seen on both sides of this controversy. If he will open the inner door to the navy skeleton closet, where the bureaucrats "must and do congregate," he will doubtless get at the real truth underlying this question. In the meantime let me contrast for his edification the narrow, spiteful spirit of Sampson with the broad and generous utterance of Schley when he said "there is glory enough in this victory to go all around." I have no desire to detract from the reputation of Sampson. His friends, with the Sun at the head, are making a big effort to boom him. Put him under the searchlight and see how he looks. The same spirit that has been dragging Schley might find food for criticism, e. g., in his steaming away from his fleet ten or more miles on that fateful morning when a most desperate battle was to be momentarily expected. Can it be well said that his own absence and with him one of the best ships of his squadron at that time of supreme danger was justifiable on the ground of a conference with Shafter? I hope so, but I may be permitted to say that such an absence under those circumstances is very unusual. A staff officer could have communicated with Shafter and the commanding officer with his powerful ship would have shared the honors of the fight. Respectfully, —F. L. Hitchcock.

CONGRESS WILL BE REQUESTED TO ACT

MOVE TOWARDS INTRODUCING ANTHRACITE ON SHIPS.

As an Entering Wedge to Realization of the Fondly Cherished Idea Scranton Board of Trade Will Endeavor to Have National Board of Trade Request Congress to Provide for Its Use in Navy—Wonderful Possibilities in Cheaper Power—Big New Industry.

The board of trade last night held one of the most important meetings it has held in years.

A movement was projected to have anthracite made the fuel of the navy, through congressional action; an investigation was directed into the cheap fuel possibilities of combining J. Gardner Sanderson's culm-gas scheme and the newly invented gas engine; the establishing of a new industry employing 25 hands was proposed; many other matters of an unusually important nature dealt with.

For years it has been a fondly cherished idea of the board of trade here and of anthracite coal men throughout the whole region to have anthracite substituted for bituminous as the fuel for ships. The special committee appointed to draft resolutions for presentation to the national board of trade hit upon what is considered an entering wedge to the solution of the problem of realizing this idea. The scheme is outlined in the following:

THE ENTERING WEDGE.

To the President and Members of the National Board of Trade. Gentlemen: Your committee appointed to present for the consideration of the national board, topics for submission to the national meeting, would respectfully report that after careful consideration they report the following:

1.—Banking and Currency. Whereas, the government, not being a party to the issue of money, as it is assumed or exercised the functions of a bank, and that the true basis of all money circulation should be positive value given for it in the purchase of industrial or agricultural interests of the country. As a means to that end, we declare in favor of permitting the national banks to issue currency on the pledge of their bonds, and we favor a reduction of the tax on their circulation.

2.—Internal Commerce Law. And further we favor the repeal of so much of the present law as compels national banks to retire a portion of their currency to wait six months before they can again increase the same.

Whereas, by reason of various decisions of the United States Supreme court many of the most important provisions of the interstate commerce law are inoperative and fall to afford that relief to the business interests of the country which the law was enacted to secure; therefore, be it resolved, That the National board of trade respectfully urge upon congress, the creation of an additional executive department of the government, to be known as the department of commerce and industries.

Resolved, That the National board of trade respectfully urges upon the navy department the necessity of construction and equipping all our ships of war, for the exclusive use of American coal, for the following reason: First—Its smokeless quality, the absurdity of using a coal the combustion of which advertises the presence of the ship for miles beyond the ordinary vision of the ship is too patent for argument. If the use of smokeless powder has become an absolute necessity, equally so is the use of smokeless coal.

Second—Its absolute safety from spontaneous combustion. All of this is respectfully submitted. F. L. Hitchcock, W. H. Peck, J. A. Lansing, Committee.

CHEAPER POWER.

The cheaper power scheme was suggested by Secretary Atherton in his report on the commercial congress at the National Export exposition in Philadelphia, which he attended as a delegate of the Scranton board of trade. The newly-invented gas engines, on exhibition there, which furnish one hundred horse power at an expenditure of less than a dollar a day for gas that is furnished from the city plant suggested to him the wonderfully possibilities in the way of cheap power that a combination of the new engine and Mr. Sanderson's culm-gas offer, and he asked the board to take it up for investigation.

The matter was referred to the manufacturers' committee with instructions to look into the matter and report. If the scheme is feasible, Mr. Atherton said it would mean more industries for Scranton than the city would have room for.

Secretary Atherton reported that a company of local capitalists headed by George B. Jernyn, had secured control of the Freeman Overall company and were negotiating with Dummer & White, of Binghamton, to bring their shirt, overall and jacket factory to Scranton to consolidate it with the Freeman factory and make of it one large concern. Mr. White was present and in an address to the board said his firm was anxious to come to Scranton, and that if \$18,000 worth of stock was subscribed to be added to the \$22,000 which the projectors are ready to put in, the consolidation would be effected and Scranton would be given a new

industry that would employ at the outset 225 hands.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

The matter was referred to the manufacturers' committee with power to act. Sol. Goldsmith and Joseph Levy, who have done business with Dunmore & White, advised the board to give the scheme its hearty support. The following resolution offered by Secretary Atherton was adopted:

Resolved, That the Scranton board of trade heartily endorses the action of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company in creating the department to be known as the "Industrial Commission," the object being to promote the industrial growth of the cities and towns along the line of their road, and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and members of the Scranton board of trade hereby pledge their hearty support to any movement that will tend to make this department a success, and a permanent feature of the administration of this railroad.

Secretary Atherton, who attended the International Commercial congress as the delegate of the Scranton board of trade, made an interesting report of what had transpired up to Saturday, when he left.

The convention is attended by 7,500 delegates, he said, about three hundred of whom are from foreign countries. Every country of any importance on the face of the globe is represented. Most of them are buyers and many of them have already placed large orders for American goods.

Mr. Atherton was very much impressed with the gathering and suggested that Scrantonians who are engaged in the manufacture of goods for export could do nothing better than spend the next four weeks in Philadelphia associating with these foreign buyers.

E. E. Loomis, superintendent of the mining department of the Lackawanna company, was elected to membership and the resignation of Major W. S. Millar was accepted.

A resolution requesting the mayor to abate the nuisance occasioned by the blockading of North Main avenue by the sewer contractor, paving company and trolley company was introduced by Secretary Atherton and adopted. The resolution contains a provision asking the mayor to direct the street commissioner to compel the removal of the paving company's curbing, which is strewn promiscuously along the thoroughfare for over a mile and which has been there all summer. The manufacturers committee reported having considered the tin plate proposition and that L. K. Torbet, the projector, would be here tomorrow to meet with the committee.

MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE.

Will Meet Mr. Torbet, of Chicago, Tomorrow Afternoon.

The manufacturers' committee of the Scranton board of trade will meet tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the board rooms and have a talk with L. K. Torbet, of Chicago, relative to the proposed new tin plate industry. The committee decided some time ago to invite Mr. Torbet here, and he has consented to meet the members and explain some matters which have not been clearly understood.

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"I have tried a good many kinds of medicines," said a man whose post-office address is Blue Mound, Macon Co., Ill., "but I never came across anything that gave me the relief that Ripans' Tablets did. Before I took them I couldn't sleep, and had to stay up most all night. After meals I felt like I had a heavy weight on my stomach; my breath and bowels pained me, and my clothes seemed tight all the time. In the morning my hands would be cramped shut, and it would take quite awhile to get them open so I could use them. The Tablets relieved me in a short time. I don't want to keep house without them."

A new style packet containing TEN TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—each five cents. This low-priced form is intended for the poor and the country. This does not affect the quality of the Tablets, which are made by the same process as the regular "blue" packets. The new style packet is made by the same process as the regular "blue" packets. The new style packet is made by the same process as the regular "blue" packets.